Abstract of Proceedings

1937

24TH FEBRUARY, 1937

A special meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania was held on this date to celebrate the centenary of the arrival of Sir John and Lady Franklin in Tasmania.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E., President of the Society, presided, and His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, was also present. The President opened the meeting by discussing the character of Sir John Franklin and the significance of his work in Tasmania. The Governor-General also spoke.

These speeches were followed by a paper by Mr. J. Reynolds on Sir John Franklin. Mr. W. Hudspeth then gave a paper on Lady Franklin, in which he drew upon personal letters which she wrote while in Tasmania. At the end of his paper Mr. Hudspeth showed a series of lantern slides dealing with the Franklin period.

The meeting then adjourned to the Museum, where a number of Franklin relics were examined which had been displayed temporarily in the Ethnographical Gallery.

8TH MARCH, 1937

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Tasmanian Museum. The Vice-President, Mr. F. E. Ward, presided in the absence of the President, His Excellency the Governor.

The following were elected as members of the Council for 1938:—Mr. H. Allport, Mr. S. Angel, Mr. W. H. Clemes, Dr. W. L. Crowther, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. W. H. Hudspeth, Dr. A. N. Lewis, Hon. L. M. Shoobridge, Mr. E. E. Unwin.

Mr. Walter E. Taylor was appointed Hon. Auditor.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Professor F. R. E. Mauldon, Major W. T. Conder, Mr. T. V. Williams.

Dr. Joseph Pearson delivered an illustrated lecture on 'The Furniture of the 17th and 18th Centuries', of which the following is an abseract:—

> Dr. Pearson showed pictures of the different styles of chairs, cupboards, and tables, as they followed one on the other, treating the subject somewhat from the point of view of the student of comparative anatomy. He said the furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries was not only European, but

also colonial. The whole development hinged on the evolution of the chair. Until the 16th century the chair was hardly known in the home, being used only by kings and bishops and others in authority. Most men and women sat on forms or chests. Chairs were connected with State occasions, and particularly with churches. The early church chairs were stalls, with fixed seats, with legs forming part of a box, and often with a canopy. In the following type the arms disappeared. The strength and massiveness were gone, and at the beginning of the 17th century such chairs might be found in kitchen or cottage parlour. They were uncomfortable, but useful. The next type was plain, with no ornamentation except in the legs and the front stretcher. The back was upholstered. The chair was common throughout Europe. Another type of the same period was more elaborate, and was known as the Yorkshire or Derbyshire chair. A picture, taken in Java, showed a chair that was late Renaissance in style. It was still very uncomfortable. The next type was a great advance, having spiral turning in the legs, in the front and back stretchers, and in parts of the back. It first appeared in England about 1660. It was taken to the East by the Portuguese. The style originated in Europe, and was well known in the Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Dr. Pearson traced the rise of the spiral column and of the Flemish scroll, the development of cane seats and back, and the application of tapestry. The influence of the Huguenot craftsmen after the revocation of the edict of Nantes was described as affecting furniture design not only in England and Holland, but also in South Africa.

The development of the splat, or central panel, in the back of the chair, was shown gradually becoming smaller. The Spanish scroll was seen to grow by easy stages into the cabriole legs characteristic of the Georgian chair. Dr. Pearson described the work of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheridan, and said the 18th century ended in a very severe but pleasing tone. Cupboards, tables, gravestones, and so forth, were illustrated, and the influence of rococo decoration, with its lack of symmetry, was described. The Dutch burgomaster chair (about 1650), with its semi-circular back, was shown in several beautiful slides.

12TH APRIL, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms on this date. In the absence of the President, His Excellency the Governor, the chair was taken by Mr. Henry Allport.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Miss E. I. Knight, Miss L. E. Knight, Miss N. Davern, Mr. W. J. T. Stops.

Dr. G. H. Hogg gave an interesting lecture entitled 'D'Entrecasteaux: An Account of His Life, His Expedition, and His Officers'. (See this volume, p. 53.)

10TH MAY, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms on this date, Dr. W. L. Crowther presiding in the absence of the President, His Excellency the Governor.

The following were elected members:—Mr. H. C. Lewis, Dr. C. R. Brothers, Mr. E. W. Little.

Mr. J. M. Counsel delivered an illustrated lecture entitled 'The Italian Foundations of Painting from Michelangelo to Giotto', of which the following is an abstract:

Mr. Counsel said there was no acute aspect of human nature that was not illustrated in the story of the painters. He illustrated the work of Michelangelo, and said it showed the obstinacy with which the artist persisted in his claim that he was not a great painter but a sculptor. He employed the sculptor's methods, and this was evident in his drawing of the human figure. The lecturer referred to a collection of frescoes painted by Michelangelo, and pointed out that there was no ornament or background, but through all the examples of his work there was noticeable a rhythm, which was the life and soul of all great painting and sculpture.

Mr. Counsel showed a painting of the Annunciation by Leonardo, and said it was one of the most notable examples of the science with which he built up his art. The whole work was a most scientifically thought-out production. Raphael was unique in that his work summed up all the progress that had gone before. This artist also had his moments of strong rhythm. Illustrations were shown of the work of Italian painters and their influence down to Giotto.

14TH JUNE, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms. In the absence of the President, His Excellency the Governor, Mr. S. Angel presided.

The following members were elected:—Mr. C. E. Bisdee, Mr. L. A. Burt, Mr. D. A. Davie.

Mr. A. Lismer, A.R.C.A., Educational Supervisor of the Toronto Art Gallery, Canada, delivered an illustrated lecture entitled 'Art in a Changing World', of which the following is an abstract:—

Mr. Lismer said art and life had become separated. Persons lived in a brittle, sophisticated world of commercialized entertainment and industrialized movies and radio. They passed through streets that were often ugly and depressing, and analysed and speculated on the nature of the physical universe, but failed to keep alive within them the wonder and awe at their actual passage through life. It was essential to human existence that they should at least try to summarize their responsibility, and face the evidence that in life to-day art was missing grievously.

Art is not something outside ourselves, a perfection, a completion of life. It is within, a developing force, a vitality, and a rhythm. It is consciousness of environment, and understanding of the significance of the beauty and character of things in nature and in the human mind. We cannot look round in our cities to-day and see without pain all the ugliness that man has created to express this possessiveness—the ugly rows of houses, the mean little shops, the brutally stark factories, and the sordid railway sidings. Compare these with a little Gothic town or an English village, and feel the difference and the price we have paid when science and industry have created standards of living, and not art. To bring the responsibility down to our own problems when so many have failed in the eternal combat between materialism and idealism is a gigantic task, but it will have to be tackled again and again in a thousand ways. Through art we can achieve an educational revival that would be an antidote to banality and commonplace living. There is one supreme art possible through the non-creative individual, and that is the art of appreciation.

Mr. Lismer said he made no apology for introducing idealism into education. Perhaps that was what was needed more than anything else. He did not think that reading, writing, and arithmetic were fundamentals of education at all. None of them was good unless illustrated by a creative attitude. They were held down by what parents thought about education, and by what industrialists thought about it. The most important things were the understanding of leisure and the use of it. It was in leisure time that all the good or all the mischief in life was done.

If the child were given art in his most rhythmic and vital period of growth, and was fed with the means to keep his senses keen, it did not matter whether he became an artist or not. But it did matter whether he adopted too early a merely precocious attitude to his fellow men, or whether he saw life creatively, and with understanding and recognition of the various stepping-stones to higher places. He advocated the encouragement of the understanding of contemporary art, which included all endeavours to create civic beauty and to preserve all natural playgrounds and beauty spots.

The lecturer showed a number of lantern slides illustrating art in various forms. He pointed out from the pictures that their value was not represented merely in the scenes portrayed, but in the character, either of the persons or places, they revealed. In a number of pictures by children, he stressed the creative imagination and dynamic force which they displayed. He urged that children should be allowed to cultivate their originality, rather than to receive a stereotyped education.

12TH JULY, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, the President, His Excellency the Governor, presiding.

Miss M. E. Griffiths was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. L. Cerutty delivered a lecture entitled 'Science and Utopia', of which the following is an abstract:—

Justice and harmony were features of the ideal State described by Plato; More described perfect concord as characteristic of Utopia; but these and other inventors of the perfect society have failed to suggest a means of attaining such perfection. It is characteristic of most of us that we prefer to concentrate on the problems of the moment and leave the designing of Utopias to visionaries; indeed, it becomes more difficult every day to guess the probable trend of our civilization, so potent are the effects of science upon it.

So great is the power of applied science that some have begun to distrust it. The brilliant satire of the scientific millenium described by Aldous Huxley, and the increasing accusation that the scientist is morally responsible for the horrors of modern warfare, are indications of such distrust. One can understand the plea for a ten years' holiday in scientific investigation.

Nevertheless science has something definite to offer society in addition to material gifts. Modern Utopias inevitably are based upon such material progress, but we should do better to base our plans less upon the results of scientific investigation—which may be readily applied in a foolish fashion—and more upon the methods of science.

The search for truth is essential. Professor Hogben has described our age as retreating from reason, and one has only to consider the amazing theories which are invented to support political systems abroad, and the still more amazing claims and suggestions of party politicians at home, to agree with him. Compare this passion for falsehood with the passion

for truth which has marked, for instance, inquiry into the structure of matter by the physicist and the chemist: the difference in the attitude to truth and to reason is startling.

Then, again, the faith of the scientist in ultimate harmony and order is essential to progress. His faith in natural law as correlating the confused mass of facts carries him in advance of his observations, and belief in the truth of his speculations has at times carried him on in spite of neglect by his contemporaries, as witnessed by the lives of Kepler and von Mayer.

A respect for truth and faith in the possibility of ultimate harmony will help in the attainment of the Utopian 'perfect concord'.

At the conclusion of the general meeting members adjourned to the Art Gallery for the unveiling of a portrait of the late Leonard Rodway, C.M.G. Dr. Crowther, in a short speech, asked the Governor to unveil the portrait, and His Excellency did so, after having spoken on certain aspects of the life of the late Mr. Rodway. Members of the family of the late Mr. Rodway were present at the function, as well as members of the Royal Society and subscribers to the Rodway Memorial Fund.

9TH AUGUST, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Dr. W. L. Crowther presiding in the absence of His Excellency the Governor.

The following members were elected:—Mrs. Walter Gellibrand, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Dr. H. D. Gordon, Mr. A. J. Halls, Mr. W. E. Mitchell, Dr. J. S. Reid, Hon. Alan Wardlaw, M.L.C.

Illustrated papers on Forestry Problems were given by Mr. S. W. Steane, Mr. C. G. Stephens, and Mr. J. W. Evans:

Mr. Steane took as his subject 'Forest Problems'. He said the principal functions of State forestry are to produce continuously certain defined minimum quantities of timber and other forest products, and to provide continuously certain desirable forest effects.

The problem of the protection of forests depends for its satisfactory solution on the support of public opinion, since practically all forest fires in Tasmania are started by human agency, and fires, although the most important menace to forests, are not the only ones. After fire-lighters, splitters, who test trees to see whether they will split easily, are the worst offenders. They damage innumerable trees, and in many cases the wounds give entrance to insect borers, which in the total cause a very serious volume of damage. In conclusion, reference was made to the botanical problem offered by Tasmania's eucalyptus trees.

Mr. C. G. Stephens, speaking of 'The Tree and the Soil', said his talk was divided into two portions, namely, the effect of the soil on the tree, and the effect of the tree on the soil and its products. The former was illustrated by reference to the growth vigour of *Pinus radiata* over a wide series of soils, varying from very acid humus podsols to slightly alkaline soils over limestone. It was also shown how different soil types, by producing trees of different configuration, are responsible for varying grades of timber. The suitability of certain species of trees for different soil conditions was illustrated.

The latter half of the talk was devoted to quoting a miscellaneous series of facts illustrating the various points. Mention was made of the effect of trees on soil type, the value of trees as shelter-belts, particularly on the North-West Coast and in the Midlands of Tasmania, and the response of crops to shelter, where provided.

Mr. Evans spoke on 'Forest Entomology'. He said that insects comprise the greater part of the animal inhabitants of forests, and it is probable that their beneficial activities more than offset their destructive ones. Beneficial insects comprise those that assist in the disintegration of dead timber, scavengers, and parasites and predators of noxious insects. Amongst the harmless forest insects occur certain representatives of primitive groups that are of great scientific interest.

A number of forest insect pests were described and their habits briefly referred to, and in conclusion it was mentioned that no forest entomological research had ever been undertaken in Tasmania, although several important problems are in need of investigation.

13TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Mr. S. Angel presiding in the absence of His Excellency the Governor.

The following members were elected:—Miss O. M. Pink, Mr. R. F. Cane.

The following motion was proposed by Mr. N. Oldham, seconded by Mr. A. L. Butler, and carried unanimously:—

> 'That the Council of this Royal Society, in conjunction with the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, take into consideration the placing in this building of some permanent suitable tribute to the memory of the late J. W. Beattie'.

Professor F. R. E. Mauldon gave a lecture entitled 'Economic Science and the Community', of which the following is an abstract:—

Professor Mauldon traced the concept of political economy from the time of Aristotle, when it was used narrowly to describe the financial aspect of the art of government, to the late 19th century, when it had come to have reference to a highly theoretical system about the nature of those economic forces to which economic policy must accommodate itself.

Economic science is the core of a group of intellectual and practical disciplines now called economics. The service which the science can give the community will be chiefly in providing tested criteria by which probable results of practical proposals may be gauged in advance. The economist makes no pretence to be a seer or a prophet, but there must always be an element of prophetic reasoning in his work, just as there must be in the reasoning of the physical scientists. Economic science can and does bring the spirit of science to the consideration of practical problems in every department of economic life, thus encouraging rational, i.e., ordered, thinking. It is available to show the most economical relations between means and ends, between path and goal. Some things economic science cannot do. It is often expected of the economist that he should first assume responsibility for myriad individual decisions which on aggregate forces produce the disturbing fluctuations of the economic system, and then, by some means or other, acquire power to still the waves of the storm when it breaks. The economist can do neither of these two things.

As a citizen, the economist is expected to give certain specialised services as a teacher, an adviser, and as a collaborator. These are rightful roles for him to occupy, provided he is aware of the limitations and dangers attached to them. He should never neglect the consideration of the 'long period', whatever the expediencies of the 'short period' to which those he may be advising or helping may be driven. He must avoid the habit of political-mindedness. He must expect to forego the pleasures of vigorous partisanship, and be careful lest reforming zeal destroy his capacity for dispassionate analysis. He must expect to tread a straight and difficult way, beset by temptations and misunderstandings. Even though his stand for tolerance, fairness, and dispassionate search for truth is apt to be at a heavy discount in the popular estimation, it is the essential basis of the contribution which economic science gives to the community.

11TH OCTOBER, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, the President, His Excellency the Governor, presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. B. J. F. Ralph, Mr. T. J. Hallam.

As the rules of the Society were out of date the Council had revised them. The revised rules were submitted to this meeting and, subject to certain amendments, were passed.

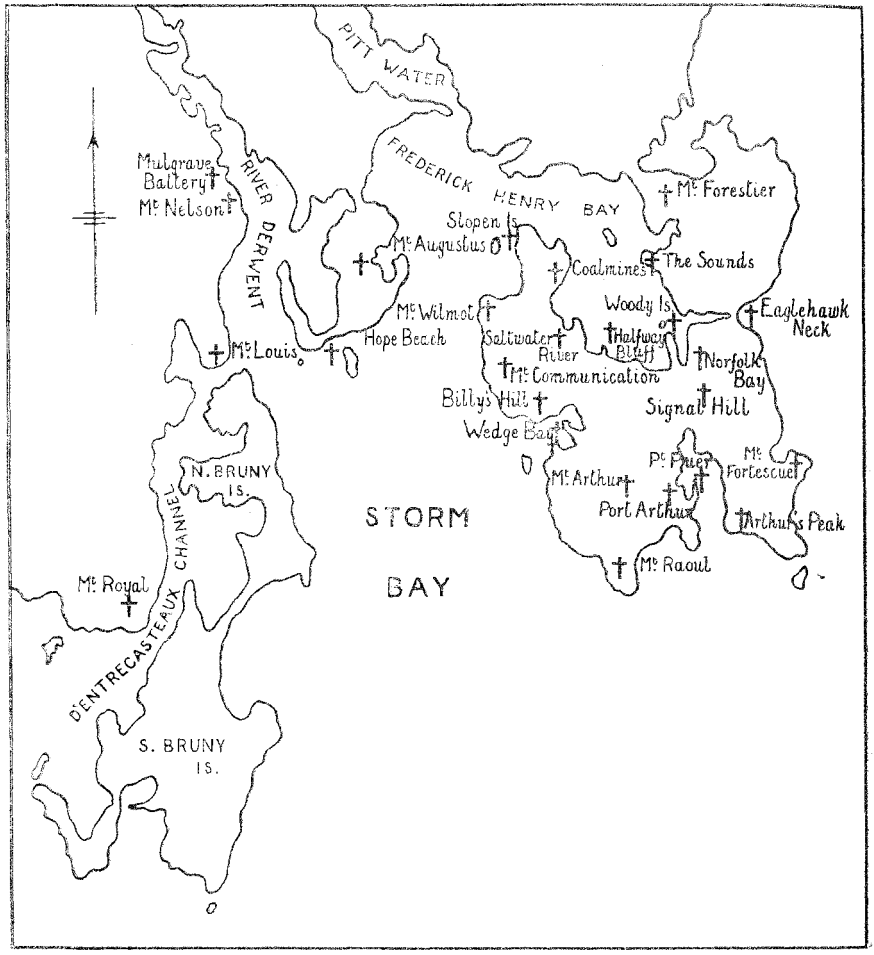
Mr. W. E. Masters gave an interesting illustrated lecture entitled 'The Semaphore Telegraphic System of Early Van Diemen's Land', of which the following is an abstract:—

Prior to the advent of the electric telegraph and telephone in this island all messages relating to shipping, as well as Government, military, and civil messages, were from the middle twenties of last century transmitted by means of moving-arm semaphores.

The first semaphore used was an adaptation of a two-armed type which had been introduced into England a few years before.

Although the first moving-arm semaphore was introduced into the Royal Navy about 1816, it was not until some years later that the two-arm type, used chiefly for signalling the movements of shipping, came into use on the coasts of England. In the middle twenties this type of semaphore was introduced into Van Diemen's Land—displacing an earlier system of flags and balls used to signal arrivals and departure of shipping. The code then in use appears in the 'Hobart Town Almanac' (James Ross), 1829. The first chain of stations was Mulgrave Battery, Mt. Nelson, Mt. Louis (near Pearson's Point), and Mt. Royal (near Three-Hut Point). These semaphores had two arms, one above the other. Each arm revolved, and had three positions on each side of the staff. Certain positions of either or both arms denoted certain numbers, but there was no orderly rotation of the arms as in the later types, and the code was limited and hard to memorize. The apparatus required to cause the arms to revolve was cumbersome, and apt to become easily damaged.

In the thirties an improved type came into use. It had three single revolving arms, the top arm representing units, the middle one tens, and the lower one hundreds. Each arm could make positions indicating 1, 2, and 3 on one side of the staff, and 4, 5, and 6 on the other side, but there was no provision for making 7, 8, and 9. The signals were all done by



numbers, and at no time during the semaphore telegraph period were the positions of the arms used to denote letters, as in the Army and Navy to-day.

The last and greatly improved type was introduced in the thirties, and under Captain Charles O'Hara Booth, of the 21st Fusiliers, the fifth, and in many respects the ablest, of the commandants at Port Arthur, this

type of semaphore became a most useful and efficient telegraph. The semaphore now had three pairs of double arms; each arm moved on one side of the staff only, and the cumbersome revolving apparatus was discarded. The top pair represented units, the middle pair tens, and the lower pair hundreds, as before, but provision was now made to signal 7, 8, and 9. No cypher was necessary, as when, e.g., the arms of the units pair had counted up to 9, and it became necessary to count 10 the arm on the middle, or 'tens', pair was raised to make '1', signifying 10, and so on. Captain Booth was an enthusiast, constantly visiting the different stations, occasionally moving them to more suitable sites, constantly improving the gear, and keeping his signallers up to a high state of proficiency.

An elaborate code was compiled; each letter of the alphabet had its own number, and words beginning with the different letters all had numbers. Long sentences including questions, answers, orders, &c., were grouped under headings arranged for quick reference. The method of working the arms and conducting the signalling were all clearly set out in the code-books. Three flags were used, viz., the Blue Peter, the 'Preparative' or 'Get ready' flag displayed when a message was about to be sent; the tricolour, to denote that the number shown on the arms was a number merely, and not a number in the code; and the 'chequered' or 'millesimal' pennant, to denote 'thousands'. On the arms alone it was possible to count up to 999. By making a number on the arms with the pennant at half yard-arm, the number was read as 'thousands'. If additional figures were to be added, a further number was made on the arms with the pennant run up to the yard-arm. So efficient did the signallers become that it was possible on a clear day to send a message from Port Arthur to Hobart Town and get a reply within fifteen minutes, passing through five stations each way. High winds, smoke, or fog hindered the signallers, and no provision was made for signalling at night by lamps, although at an early stage this improvement was suggested by Captain Booth.

The map shows the principal stations in the south of the island. The semaphores were set in some cases on the tops of high trees on hills or prominent bluffs, and temporary semaphores were used by the military posts at different places in the island, these, however, forming no part of the regular circuits. On the Tamar fine work was done until 1869 by stations on Windmill Hill, Mt. Direction, Mt. George, and Low Head. These were done away with when the cable was laid from the Victorian coast to Low Head. The last message made on a semaphore was that shown on the Mt. Nelson station, just prior to the dismantling of the mechanism after the installation of the telephone, and the word signalled was 'forgotten'.

The old signal station at Princes' Park, Castray Esplanade, Hobart, is the last remaining building in the former chain of stations in the South. The semaphore at Battery Point was erected, in the first place, at the top of the hill, approximately in the position of the present signal staff, but was later removed to what had been the guard-house at the Mulgrave Battery, and at this old building, still standing, all telegrams were sent and received for many years until the electric telegraph rendered it obsolete. The Hobart Museum has in its possession a fine model, made by the late Mr. Thomas Bennison, showing this station in its working days. Portion of the standards for the dead-eyes of the rigging still remain in front of the old building, showing that the semaphore staff stood in the same position as the flagstaff of to-day. The lecture was illustrated by a working model and lantern slides.

8TH NOVEMBER, 1937

A meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, the President, His Excellency the Governor, presiding.

Mr. Cecil W. Baldwin was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. Francis H. Foster was nominated for membership.

His Excellency explained that a meeting had been held on Friday, 29th October, 1937, at 5 p.m., when it had been decided to open a fund, to be controlled by the Council of the Royal Society, with the object of purchasing modern books on Australian history, geography, and anthropology, as a memorial to the late J. W. Beattie.

The following papers, submitted for the 1937 Papers and Proceedings, were tabled, and referred to the Standing Committee:—

'Some Biometric Problems of the Galaxiidae', by E. O. G. Scott, B.Sc.

'The Morphology of the Head of Homoptera', by J. W. Evans, M.A., F.R.E.S.

'Colour Variations and Distribution of the Tasmanian Brush Opossum', by J. Pearson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

'A Record of Volcanic Activity in Tasmania during Triassic Times', by A. N. Lewis, M.C., LL.D., and A. H. Voisey, M.Sc.

'The Male Meiotic Cycle in the Genus Eucalyptus', by A. L. McAulay, F.Inst.P., and F. D. Cruickshank, B.Sc.

'Evidence for the Existence of a Natural Hybrid between *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus ovata*', by A. L. McAulay, F.Inst.P.

'The Hybridization of the Eucalypts', by R. G. Brett, B.Sc.

'Aboriginal Rock Carvings Found at Trial Harbour', by J. F. Jones.

The Fifth R. M. Johnston Memorial Lecture was delivered by Sir David Rivett, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., Chief Executive Officer of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Before the lecture His Excellency the Governor presented the R. M. Johnston Memorial Medal to Sir David Rivett. Sir David delivered a lecture on Wool, an account of which will be published in next year's Papers and Proceedings.

After the lecture a conversazione was held in the Art Gallery.

Northern Branch

Annual Report, 1937

The 1937 session was one of the most successful yet experienced. An outstanding event was the completion of the Fall-Hartnoll Memorial Wing at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, as a result of which the Branch found, for the first time in its history, a definite home. Permission has been given by the Launceston City Council for the Branch to make the library and lecture-room in the new wing its permanent headquarters. Ordinary monthly meetings and Council meetings are now held here; and, with shelf-space available, the Branch is now attempting to organise and extend its library. Arrangements have been made during the present session for a varied selection of current scientific periodicals to be forwarded in monthly batches from the parent Society, and to be laid on the table for the convenience of members in the Branch's room.

The May meeting was held at the Public Library, the June meeting at the State High School, and the remaining meetings at the Museum.

24TH MAY, 1937

Annual Meeting and Public Lecture

Mr. A. L. Meston presided. The following were elected as members of the Branch Council for 1937:—Mr. A. L. Meston (President), Hon. Tasman Shields, Messrs. R. S. Padman, F. Heyward, W. R. Rolph, J. E. Heritage, D. V. Allen, F. Smithies, J. R. Forward, E. O. G. Scott (Secretary). Mr. R. S. Padman was re-elected Honorary Auditor.

The statement of accounts, which disclosed a credit balance of £25 17s. 8d., was read and adopted.

The annual meeting was followed at 8 p.m. by a public meeting, arranged by the Tasmanian Branch of the Australian Forest League, in conjunction with the Branch. Addresses were given by Dr. Joseph Pearson ('Fauna and the Forests'), Mr. G. Wright ('Seasoning Processes of Timber'), Hon. Alan Wardlaw ('Objects of the Forest League'), Mr. C. E. H. Ferguson ('History of the Tasmanian Branch of the League'), Mr. F. Smithies (running commentary on two educational films, 'Lumbering in Canada' and 'Reafforestation').

17TH JUNE, 1937

Mr. A. L. Meston presided. Illustrated lecture: 'Creative Education', by Mr. A. Lismer, A.R.C.A., Educational Supervisor, Toronto Art Gallery. This meeting was open also to ticket-holders of the New Educational Fellowship.

19TH JULY, 1937

Mr. A. L. Meston presided. Illustrated lecture: 'D'Entrecasteaux: An Account of His Life, His Expedition, and His Officers', by Dr. G. H. Hogg.

5TH AUGUST, 1937

The Secretary presided. Illustrated lecture: 'Modern Museum Methods', by Mr. Frank Tose, Chief of Exhibits, California Academy of Sciences.

6TH SEPTEMBER, 1937

Mr. A. L. Meston presided. Illustrated lecture: 'Two Eyes as One', by Mr. R. S. Padman.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Meetings of the Council were held on 23rd April, 4th June, 6th July, 24th August, and 30th November.

Walter E. Shimmins, Acting Government Printer, Tasmania